

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

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號七月二年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

日八初月正年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, CORNhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RONNY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 163, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SICATOR, CAMPBELL & Co. AMYOT, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., FOOCHEE, HEDGE & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

COVEN OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. MCIVER, Esq.

F. R. BELMONT, Esq. WILHELM REINER,

H. L. DALBYMPLES, Esq.

E. D. SASOON, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergerie,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANOI,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4%

" 12 " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 3 " 2 per cent.

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 61, 1879.

號七月二年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

日八初月正年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1868.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$465,250.

RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum being 5 per cent per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

NOTICES of FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS CONDUCTED by me in BOMBAY, both independently of, and in connection with the Firms of Messrs E. D. SASOON & Co., CHINA, will from this Date be Carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASOON & Co.

E. D. SASOON.

WITH Reference to the above, We have THIS DAY Admitted Mr JACOB ELIAS SASOON and Mr JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.

JACOB DAVID AS PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.

E. D. SASOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. R. DETMERS has been authorized

to SIGN our Firm per Procuracion.

RÄDECKER & Co.

Hongkong, January 81, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. R. C. STEVENS is hereby autho-

rzized to SIGN our Name by Procuracion at AMOY, the Power held by Mr EWELL CRASSING from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 9, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr LEONARD STAEL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to

Sign our Firm per Procuracion.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undesignated have been ap-

pointed to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th February, 1880, at 2 p.m., at

his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

AN INVOICE OF RARE AND

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Catalogue can be had by applying to

the Undesignated.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undesignated has received in-

structions from Mr HANCOCK, to

sell by Public Auction, at his Residence,

THE "CASTLE,"

MONDAY, the 23rd Instant,

at NOON.—

THE whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(English and Chinese),

PICTURES,

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
HAVE JUST LANDED FROM
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:-
Fresh Roll BUTTER.
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.
Do. Do., in Bottles.
Fresh APPLES.
Dried Sliced DATES.
Boneset CODFISH.
George Bank DO.
Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.
Mild California DO.
Smoked SALMON.
Family Mess BEERS, in 25 lbs. kegs.
Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.
Do. BACON.
CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.
CORN BREADS, CORN WISPS.
Table FRUITS, BANANAS, APR-
ICOTS, PEACHES.
Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.
APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,
CLAMS.
PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL
NUTS.
CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS,
Meringue EASTER CIDER.
Wineglass Celsketted GREEN CORN.
LIMA BEANS, SUQUOTASH, SUGAR
PEAS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.'S GINGER
CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WAFER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscotol BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWEINSBERG'S COCOATINA.

HAMPTON & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

GAMPI PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvass.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.

HEIDBRINK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pints and Quarts.

ADOLphe COLLIN's BOUZY CABINET.

MUMM'S (JULIUS) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

NEPEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, Pts. and Qts.

CHARLES HEIDBRINK'S WHITE SEAL,

Pints and Quarts.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints and Quarts.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY

MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.

THIBOUEUF (CHA EAU), Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (CUCIER & ADER'),

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.

IRIS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints and Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambertin, Chablis (white) Liebfraumilch.

Hockstetter, Niersteiner Steinberger.

Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Konig-

ni Victoria Herz, Chateau

Yquem, Grand Vio, Haut

Sauterne, Marsala, White Sac-

cane's Pale Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado

Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer

& Co.'s Brandy, Remy Guillet &

Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;

Finest Old Bourbon Whisky highly recom-

mended, Kinahan's L.I. Malt Whisky,

Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glenlivet Whisky;

AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Maraschino de Zarz

Curacao, Pts. & Qts.; Ango-

stura, Boker's and Orange

Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAWT-

ER, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

Brown, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Galton.

SHELTZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

BUDWEISER BEER.

HOGS BREW.

ALMON ALE.

BLAZZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

ALE and PORTER, in Bottles, (Hdhs. and

Kilderkins).

Ships' STORES of every description—

Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.

Russian, Manila, and Wire ROPE.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly

executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Princess CHEROOTS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princess CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Arctos CIGARS.

Veguete CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes

of 100.

Choice No. 3 Meissi CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and

10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE, awarded the
GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX.

Quarts.....\$7 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18 of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. feb60

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH

at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT PONT FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSHALLS;

A 100,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-

ING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE

COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE

OF THE COMPANY, NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF MON-

DAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY INSTANT, TO RECEIVE

A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO THE 31ST DE-

CEMBER, 1879, THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL

MANAGERS, AND TO ELECT A CONSULTING COM-

MITTEE AND AUDITORS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG, February 6, 1880.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY

WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 10TH

TO THE 23RD FEBRUARY INSTANT, BOTH DAYS

INCLUDED.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG, February 6, 1880. feb23

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

D. B. ROGERS has returned and is now

ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.

No. 7, ARTHUR ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SCHUSTER, Proprietor.</

think ill of him until forced to do so by evidence. If you are possessed of such convincing evidence I will thank you to afford me an opportunity to examine it. If you have nothing of the kind I submit that it is unjust and unwise to assail the character of a gentleman, who has hitherto been held in high repute. Every successful raid upon the reputation of another is not necessarily a sin, neither is his victim always a demon. Injustice too often characterizes the actions of Governments and officials, to entitle such actions to the blind endorsement of such.

Thus it well may be that Mr. Bailey has done no wrong, and is fully able to make it appear to his Government; and in the meantime, in the absence of all knowledge to us except that he has been deprived of his office, he should in my judgment be exempt from newspaper condemnation. As to Judge Denby's appointment I think you will find it due to far different influences than that you have mentioned. That he will make a good and efficient Consul-General, as Mr. Bailey has done, at Shanghai, no one doubts.

Your obedient servant,
AMERICUS.

Yokohama, February 2nd, 1880.

Now, this letter is only a fair and manly protest against newspaper condemnation based upon imperfect information, but it ought at the same time to show to Mr. Bailey the strong necessity that exists for a public rebuttal of the charges which have been so publicly brought against him in published official documents. In the *New York Times* brought on by this mail there appears a lengthy despatch from Col. Mosby, in which a series of charges against his predecessors of the Hongkong Consulate are made in detail, backed by affidavits, extracts from Consular records, and other evidence. This despatch—a lengthy précis of which appears in the weekly *Alta California* of Jan. 10—is the same document that was found to have been abstracted from the records of the State Department; and it would now appear that its temporary disappearance is due to the energy and "enterprise" of American journalism. Be that as it may, it may be remarked that the witnesses against Mr. Bailey are American shipmasters and others, his own Consular records and the accounts forwarded to the State Department. Colonel Mosby, so far as at present appears, has merely, in conjunction with his co-Commissioner (General Stahel), forwarded certain evidence and reported upon the same. It, therefore, satisfactory explanations can be given of these circumstances. Mr. Bailey's friends will have good reason to rejoice. In the interests of honesty and right, and for the sake of the fair fame of foreign officials, which ought to be maintained clear and spotless before semi-civilized observers, we sincerely trust that much may be explained that now looks dark and unanswerable.

In connection with this subject it may be noted that several rumours have originated in the States, to the effect that Colonel Mosby has been recalled. This may have arisen from the fact that the present Consul has signified his intention to resign his appointment so soon as the reconstruction rendered necessary by his investigations has been completed. Colonel Mosby, however, will suit his own time, and will not, we have every reason to believe, be hastened in his movements by the State Department. His departure will at the same time illustrate the truth, that a man of staunch honesty and sufficient capacity to perform the important duties of U. S. Consul at this port will be difficult to obtain at the salary now fixed for that post. The remuneration, under the old régime, was handsome enough; but, strictly and honestly administered, the pay is such as to exclude men of the highest character whose abilities would command a far greater recompence at home. This is a phase of the question which the State Department at Washington, and those pledged to the proper maintenance of American interests abroad, would do well to study and endeavour fully to comprehend.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "CHINA MAIL".]

(Per E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

ELECTION.

London, Feb. 14.

A Liberal Candidate has been elected for Barnstaple in the room of the deceased member.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

London, Feb. 14.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts has given £5,000 towards Irish relief.

PACIFIC SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

London, Feb. 14.

The German Parliament has been opened by the Emperor, who made a most pacific speech.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next French Mail may be expected to arrive here tomorrow the 18th, by the M. M. steamer *Adri*, which left Saigon on the 14th. She brings London dates to January 9th.

The next English Mail may be expected to arrive here on or about Friday next, the 20th inst., by the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*. London dates to the 16th ult. are brought on by this opportunity.

The Spanish man-of-war *Da. Maria de Molina* and the S. S. *Hastor* have gone over to the Cosmopolitan Docks.

We are requested by the Sheriff to mention that the Special Jurors summoned in the case of Webster v. Sasseen and ana. need not attend until Monday, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

This room at the City Hall are rapidly filling with Art Exhibits. Contributors who have been delayed by wet weather from sending articles on loan, are requested to do so, as early as possible. The exhibition, both as to quantity and quality, promises to be most successful.

The new Attorney General, Mr. O'Malley, is now in Yokohama, and may be expected to arrive here by the next steamer, in eleven or twelve days. Mr. Russell then goes home on leave by first opportunity. There will be no other change in the appointments.—Mr. Tommey continuing as Acting Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Orsagh as Senior Police Magistrate.

It may interest our sporting readers to know that there is at present plenty of good sport to be had within an easy distance of Hongkong. Mr. W. Schmidt, gunmaker, and party of friends spent three days lately in Mts. Bay, where they had some excellent shooting. Wild ducks and other birds were plentiful, but as the weather was wet and accompanied by high wind they were only able to have one day with the gun; the sport however was so good—on that one day as to compensate nearly for the disappointments of the other two. The weapon used was of a large calibre, an inch in diameter, and on several occasions brought down no less than four birds at a time. The bag, to three guns, counted over twenty birds.

An accident occurred in the harbour on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a boy about ten years of age. It appears that a large junk was sailing eastwards and ran down a sampan when opposite the Tsim Tsui, and it is said that, with the proverbial objection of the Chinese to remove any one from the god of the water, the junk's crew continued their voyage towards the Ly-ee-mon passage without making the slightest effort to assist the poor people of the sampan. A report was made to Sergeant Hanson at Whitfield Police Station, who caused the arrest of the junk at Shau-ki-wan, where she now lies. Two of the crew have been charged with the manslaughter of the boy, and the circumstances of the case will form the subject of an investigation before the sitting Magistrate on Monday morning next.

We have received from the Post Office specimens of the new one-cent and three-cent Post Cards which arrived from England by last mail. They are neatly printed on very much better card board than that hitherto in use. Ordinary ink does not run when used in writing on them, and as the stamps are engraved not adhesive, the cards are well adapted for printing on, and can thus be converted into very handy monos for sending by post. The one-cent card is intended for transmission to local Posts (viz those of China, Japan, Siam, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines), whilst the three-cent card is to be used for other Union countries, regardless of zone. We are requested to state that persons who have purchased the temporary cards hitherto in use can exchange them for new ones or other stamps at any of the Post Offices or Agencies in Hongkong or China. Also that residents in covers to the Hongkong Post Office can obtain acknowledgements by simply enclosing a one-cent card addressed to the sender. It would come back with the stamp of the Hongkong Office on it, and arrangements will be made to mark each acknowledgement card "Too late" when the correspondence has missed the mail.

THE Criminal Sessions will be opened to-morrow; the following is the calendar:—
1. Wong Akong, (1) robbery and assault being armed and wounding, and (2) assault causing bodily harm.
2. Ho Ahm—obtaining money under false pretences.

3. Chung Afuk—larceny.
4. Chung Afuk (the same)—larceny.
5. Ip Ahung—larceny from the person.
6. Fong Akwai, Chin Achung, Six Apo, Ho Aleung—robbery with violence being armed; two counts.

7. Chan Ape—(1) breaking and entering a dwelling house and committing a felony therein, (2) receiving stolen goods.
8. Chan Akam—larceny by a servant.
9. An Ai, Cheung Fak, breaking and entering a dwelling and committing a felony therein.
10. W. Kennedy, J. Doherty, and C. Donnelly—robbery with violence.
11. Leung Tai Ho (1) larceny, (2) receiving stolen goods.

The recent elections in England affect the Party division of the house in no way whatever. The member for Liverpool who died, Mr. John Ter, was a Conservative, and a representative of the same colour takes his place. In the same way the "famous" member for Barnstaple was a Liberal and a Liberal took his place. Of course, the Liberal election will be made the most of by the Conservatives at home. It shows perhaps their better organisation as compared with the Liberal Party. The Liberals will be wise enough to take the lesson to heart in view of the General Election, which cannot now be so very far off, at the utmost.

CONSIDERING the weather, and the fact that the Iron Duke left harbour in the morning, the entertainment at the Temperance Hall last night was well attended. The evening was enjoyable, and was evidently enjoyed by those present. As instrumental music there were two piano duets, which were worthily performed and well appreciated. The comic element in the vocal part of the entertainment was fully sustained by a rattling song about drummer, fiddler, barbers and parsons, which elicited roars of laughter. And the other vocal efforts were of a varied kind, solo, glee, and part songs. "Miss Kent," who has recently made herself a name as an amateur prima donna of great excellence, sang several songs, and proved herself to be in probably better voice

than we have ever yet heard her,—one song was given in response to a vigorous encore. "Mr. Rockstraw" sang "Tom Bowling." Two or three glee-parties discoursed sweet strains, in one of which two or three ladies took part. The well-known "Dame Durden" was amongst the glee given; and it of course went swimmingly, as indeed did the entire programme. A Mason sang "The sea is England's glory" with great clearness and spirit; but he subsequently overtaxed himself somewhat with "The Death of Nelson." The chair was occupied by Rev. J. Henderson, whose departure from the Colony will be felt considerably in connection with these pleasant and useful entertainments, as will in other ways.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first volume of Mr. J. R. Black's new work "Young Japan." It is entitled "A Narrative of the Settlement and the City (Yokohama and Yedo) from the signing of the Treaties in 1858, to the close of the year 1879; with a glance at the progress of Japan during a period of twenty-one years." Mr. Black has undertaken a task for Japan and its present capital which we trust ore long to see performed for China and for Hongkong; and we are glad to be able to congratulate the author upon the readable volume which he has produced in the partial development of his plan. Although, as Mr. Black puts it in his preface, "to the dignity of history this book makes no pretension," and although the narrative form adopted has favoured an easy looseness of style more than the dignified tone historical, still the book forms an unquestionably valuable contribution to the modern history of Japan. It will prove a useful addition to the scholarly work of Mr. W. Griffis, "The Mikado's Empire," and, when completed, will furnish a fairly complete historical sketch of the most eventful quarter century of Japan's existence as a nation. Chapter XXXV. may be taken as a fair sample of Mr. Black's historical narrative, and besides the undoubted advantage of having a collation of findings truthfully described, it must be admitted that the author has succeeded in making the book interesting even to outsiders. His sketch of the events in Japanese affairs when, in the year 1865, the ratification of Treaties with Foreign powers was obtained from the Mikado, is graphically written; and although, as the author admits, there is much in the book that will interest local readers only, there is not lacking pleasant and instructive reading which will interest all who value records of the development of our modern civilisation.

The book is modestly bound, well printed except in some minor points of detail, and embellished with over a dozen photographic illustrations.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL AT AMOY. This report for 1879 for the Chinese Hospital at Amoy by Dr. Mansen, Physician and Surgeon in charge, is a most interesting document. He states that the steady increase in the attendance of patients at the Hospital which has characterised the past six or eight years has been maintained during 1879. The number last year was 3645, as against 3457 in 1878. Of the patients last year 2688 were "out" and 1187 "in." The number of operations more or less grave has risen from 283 to 379, and these are detailed. Those, by no means, however, Dr. Mansen remarks, represent the actual amount of good the Hospital has been the means, more or less directly, of effecting through the students who from time to time have left the Hospital and now practise on their own account. As the subject as been misrepresented and in such a way that the interests of the Hospital may be prejudiced, Dr. Mansen avails himself of the opportunity this report affords to acquaint the friends and supporters of the Institution with the exact relation the former students have to himself and the Hospital and the work on which they are engaged. He explains carefully that his scheme to establish a native practice was founded on the ordinary pounds, shillings and pence basis. He says, if it can be proved to be a source of wealth to the students and that any foreigner who takes it in hand does not necessarily lose by it, then he is confident it contains the germs of a bigger result than at first one could suppose. There is not much money profit to be expected from the conduct of the scheme. Dr. Mansen says:—

As regards the profits of the students I cannot speak so accurately, but, taking my own experience as to the profits in practising among and retailing drugs to Chinamen, and guide, I believe, that what with collection fees, operations, and profits on the sale of drugs each student grosses about five times the cost of the drugs he buys. Several of them own to incomes of from \$300 to \$1,000 a year, and their incomes as a rule steadily increase. I do not think we could have a better proof that the services of the men are appreciated, or a better guarantee that they will stick to it.

To my way of thinking science has a proselytising mission, and it seems to me that the only line of scientific education one can run must be practical ones. All are agreed that the Chinese should have the benefit of our medical science and art. Who will provide the means for introducing, spreading, and maintaining them? Certainly not charity; for so vast a charity is beyond the liberality of the most liberal. It cannot be expected from the Chinese Government, and I believe the proper and only answer is, "the Chinese themselves." A little help from us at first, just sufficient to introduce the thing and show the good in it, and then put on a proper practical basis it will grow itself. China is as valuable to a man shivering with an ague as a piece of grey shirtings; and when he knows this he will ask for it, be willing to pay for it, and get it. But if grey shirtings were only to

be got for nothing from one or two charitable individuals, the mass would probably remain in ignorance of their existence, or the charity of these individuals be soon exhausted. Private enterprises would be choked by the give-away for nothing system of the philanthropist, and, eventually, clothes for the million would not be forthcoming.

Left to the wholesome influence of demand and supply, we know how marvellous has been the result. And so it should be with Quinine or any other drug. It is a fixed conviction with me that the charity of Hospital and similar institutions, unfeigned, by some such system as I practise and advocate, and presented to the people without adequate explanation and restriction in China as at home, is a mistake, defeats its own object, and is a mighty drawback to progress; and, also, that the best guarantee for the progress of foreign medical science in China is, that it should be started by the people, who finding it of use, will demand it, pay for it, and get it.

I am aware, that having acted on these convictions, my motives have been misconstrued by some who have not taken the trouble to ascertain the exact facts of the case, or who have different views of the functions of medical science and the way it should be presented to the native; but I believe I have acted properly and followed the only sensible course open to one who has the interests of humanity and the profession at heart.

If the money invested in medicine last year, by these students, is any criterion of the extent of their practice, the result shews it is indeed startling. They took about six times the quantity we used at the hospital. The precise figures are \$2,461 against \$433; but to form an accurate comparison a deduction must be made as the Hospital is supplied with drugs at their bare cost, plus 5 per cent. for breakage and deterioration, whilst the students pay 25 per cent over the laying down cost. Still, after allowing for this, it would seem that they have had nearly 20,000 patients, a number I should scarcely have believed possible a short time ago, though I now regard it as the earnest of a still more successful future.

Canton.

15th February.

A month ago I accounted to you of the atmospheric opening of the year as not markedly unseasonable, although alternated by two days of actual frost, several of almost crisp brightness, succeeded by two exceptionally wet; and those compensated by several very fair, one being superbly bright and exhilarating. The remainder of January was disappointing in the premature recurrence of fog on three days, at intervals of several of a considerable degree of cold; and the inclemency of this month with fog and rain, accompanied by some slight electrical discharges over the hills, (that seemed almost phenomenal so early in the season), has proven the harbinger of an early Spring; followed, as those days have been by continuous fog and rain down to a culmination of the elements of atmospheric disturbance this morning in a tempest that, although of moderate force, compels our relinquishment of the cherished hope of a prolongation of our proverbially fine, but not long-lasting Winter.

The "Season" is, therefore, earlier, as to speak, than usual by about ten days, though I recall that in 1876 a fresh South wind set in on the 6th of February, the thermometer marking 74 degrees; and that in 1877, there were electrical discharges with 68 degrees F. on the 7th of February. The range of the thermometer this month has been from 52 to 68 degrees. As in former seasons, we may expect cold and storm from the North, at intervals during the coming six weeks, but cannot hope for a continuous period of bright and dry weather.

The prevailing cold and wet have been very disappointing to the Chinese, in the midst of their new-year festivities and worship, the extremes of both synchronizing with the first night and continuing until to-day; and for the vendors of toys for children and fancy objects of ornament in house decoration, the weather has been a damper to their pecuniary hopes, thus far, though the sun shone for an hour to-day.

Let us hope for the children's sake that to-morrow will prove the first of several fairer days and the precursor of a happy new year to all.

Police Intelligence.

(Before G. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Tuesday, February 17.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lo Tuan, master of the trading junk *Sau Yam Hop*, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a piece of tarpaulin, the property of the Government, on the 16th instant.

Joseph Orr, the oxswall, in charge of the steam launches in the Naval Yard, identified the piece of tarpaulin as a portion of a tarpaulin from one of the Naval Yard lighters about the middle of last month. It was found on defendant's boat, where it was used as a cover to a quantity of iron-work, and was quite exposed to view, no effort being made to conceal it.

Mr. Lyonsant, Inspector of Police in the Naval Yard, also identified the tarpaulin as the property of the Naval authorities.

Defendant said he bought the tarpaulin about a month ago from a man whom he would be unable to identify. It was dark at the time when he made the purchase.

The case was remanded for a week, the defendant in the meantime being admitted to bail in \$50.

Leung Afa, boatman of No. 8, 169, H. was also charged with being in unlawful possession of a tarpaulin, the property of the Naval authorities.

The circumstances of this case were precisely similar to those of the former one, and the case was likewise remanded for a week, the defendant being admitted to bail in \$50.

FIRING CRACKERS.

Nearly three hundred summonses were issued yesterday against a like number of Chinese for firing of crackers in the streets during prohibited hours; and the Magistrate was quite besieged this morning with legal collectives, who, having admitted the charge, cheerfully submitted to a fine of 25 cents each for celebrating their annual festival in the truly orthodox Chinese fashion.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.
Frank Evans, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets on the 16th instant.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined 50 cents, in default, one day's imprisonment.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Chin Asin, who described himself as a seaman unemployed, was charged with returning to China on the 17th inst.

Inspector Chapman on his arrival

in September of 1876, he was

sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour for larceny from the person, but in the following January he received a pardon under the hand of Sir Arthur Kennedy. On the 15th August last he was again convicted of larceny and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, which expired yesterday.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was

committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

London, Jan. 25.—It is reported that Russian defeat at Tchikliar has been officially denied. Reuter's special correspondent at Teheran announces that telegraph communication between Teheran, Astrabad and Tchikliar has been established, and states that no Turkomans are near Tchikliar.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, accompanied with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Enclosures are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," those references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, as are also those queries which though seeking for information, furnish new or unpublished data concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the first prize on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All the learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertain'g about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot: In some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now manifested, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some

translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the proprietors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors have got their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, Cal'ornia, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate realization of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subtractive—a tone so almost limitless. In the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

LENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, DOCTRINE AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gu Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
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